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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 61
Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 10 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a statement by the spokesman for the General Staff of the Korean People's Army (KPA) dated 8 August 2017 over the fact that the escalating war manoeuvres of the U.S. are reaching to the extreme to the brink of war on Korean peninsula (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Kim** In Ryong
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea to the United Nations

17-13883 (E) 150817

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Annex to the letter dated on 10 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Statement by the spokesman for the General Staff of the Korean People's Army (KPA) dated 8 August 2017 over the fact that the U.S. war manoeuvres are reaching to the extreme to the brink of war on Korean peninsula

Timed to coincide with the fabrication of the heinous "sanctions resolution" against the DPRK at the UN, the U.S. war-thirsty forces are engrossed in war hysteria without discretion.

In the U.S. Trump is talking rhetoric without hesitation that "he will not rule out a war against the north rather than taking a folded-arm approach towards its development of long-range nuclear missile advancing with a rapid speed" and "even if a war breaks out, it will be fought on the Korean peninsula and even though thousands are killed, they will be there, not in the U.S. mainland."

U.S. Ambassador to the UN Haley is openly saying that the "U.S. has the inexhaustible power" and "it will exercise the right to all the military options".

An assistant to the President for National Security is saying that "if the north has access to the nuclear weapons capable of threatening the U.S., it is an intolerable thing for the president. Therefore, the U.S. is preparing all the military options including a fresh preventive war for neutralizing the north's nuclear strike capabilities".

The military warmongers of the Pentagon such as Secretary of Defence Mattis, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Dunford and commander of the U.S. combined special warfare are chiming in, unhesitatingly talking about the necessity of the "beheading operation", "preemptive strike at the north", "secret operation", "internal harassing operation" and "special operation".

Timed to coincide with this, the 82nd airborne division, the U.S. imperialist forces' only air-dropping one, went into a large-scale airdrop and mobile drill, anticipating its involvement in the Korean front and the 25th light infantry division and the 10th mountain division are running high fever in their drills for getting familiar with the terrain of the Korean peninsula.

Navy SEAL which earned an ill-fame across the world and other special warfare units specializing in terrorist operations were urgently dispatched to south Korea. The plan for bringing strategic assets including B-52, B-1B, B-2A and F-22 formations to south Korea is in the pipeline.

At the Edward Air Force Base in California State B-52H formations are busy making preparations for a "secret operation" aimed to create chaos within the depth of the KPA, while staging a drill of dropping PDU-5/B bombs containing propaganda leaflets for psychological warfare.

The U.S. plans to bring huge naval forces including its two nuclear aircraft carrier task forces and a nuclear sub to the waters off the Korean peninsula.

All these military actions being conducted in the ground, sea and air clearly go to prove that the nuclear war hysteria of the U.S. authorities including Trump has reached an extremely reckless and rash phase for an actual war after crossing the red line.

Under the prevailing grave situation, the General Staff of the KPA clarifies at home and abroad its resolute stand as follows to mercilessly smash all sorts of military provocation, being planned by the U.S. imperialist warmongers, with the inexhaustible military might of the powerful revolutionary Paektusan army which has so far been built.

1. The KPA will start the Korean-style preemptive retaliatory operation of justice to wipe out the group of despicable plot-breeders once a slight sign of the U.S. provocation scheming to dare carry out a "beheading operation" against the supreme headquarters of the Korean revolution out of wild calculation is detected.

The "beheading operation" being pursued by the U.S. is just an extremely imprudent and heinous operation for "eliminating" the supreme headquarters of the DPRK, which has long been premeditated by the U.S. to "put under its control" Pyongyang where the supreme headquarters of the Korean revolution are located and neutralize the use of nukes and strategic rockets.

Once the U.S. shows a sign of starting to carry out the foolhardy plot, we will launch the Korean-style pre-emptive retaliatory operation of justice to annihilate the masterminds of the thrice-cursed operation and all the criminals involved in it.

No matter how much specially they have been trained and prepared, the commandos group will be completely eliminated outside the blockade lines of the seas, underwater and air of the DPRK in which its sovereignty is exercised and on the line before the Military Demarcation Line before they reach the supreme headquarters.

We have a world's best special operation force, not merely a "team" or platoon or company or battalion in its scale.

Once the pent-up indignation of the service personnel of the special operation force of the KPA, which regards it as the greatest mission of the army of the leader and the party and the first maxim of soldiers to devotedly defend the headquarters of the revolution, against the U.S. and other enemies erupts, the U.S. will be forced to suffer an imaginably terrible disaster for the "beheading operation".

The world will clearly witness how the fate of Trump and war merchants crying out for "not ruling out a war" and daring attempt to hurt the supreme dignity of the DPRK and eliminate its supreme headquarters will end in miseries once the fully prepared heroic special operation force group of the KPA on standby launches its operation.

2. The provocative "preventive war" the U.S. has devised and plans to execute will be countered with a just all-out war of wiping out all the strongholds of the enemies including the U.S. mainland.

The "preventive war" allegedly under the preparations by the security think tank of Trump is an extremely provocative aggression war concept envisaging a sudden strike at the nuclear and rocket bases of the DPRK, which have the U.S. mainland within their striking range, and preventing possible danger of the U.S.

Inventors of the "preventive war" admitted themselves that their act is a brigandish military option that can cause an international uproar.

Yet, they set the northern half of the Republic, in which the sovereignty of the DPRK is exercised, as the theatre of the "preventive war" and claim it can be an "ideal option" unharmful to them as only Koreans will die there.

This is a silly idea bereft of elementary sense, cognition and discretion of those ignorant of how things change, who their rival is and where the trend goes.

War is by no means a game.

The U.S. should remembered, however, that once there observed a sign of action for "preventive war" from the U.S., the army of the DPRK will turn the U.S. mainland into the theatre of a nuclear war before the inviolable land of the DPRK turns into the one.

We do not hide that we already have in full readiness the diversified strategic nuclear strike means which have the U.S. mainland in our striking range.

3. The attempt at "preemptive attack" oft-repeated by the U.S. military warmongers will be mercilessly foiled by the Korean style preemptive attack which will be mounted earlier.

Preemptive strike is no longer the monopoly of the U.S.

The DPRK has its own style peculiar preemptive strike mode capable of holding back any military preemptive attack of the U.S. in advance as it has made preparations for a do-or-die confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors for decades.

It is ridiculous to talk about preemptive strike at the nuclear and rocket bases of the DPRK.

The Korean-style earlier preemptive attack will burn up all the objects in the areas under the control of the first and third field armies of the puppet forces including Seoul the moment the U.S. reckless attempt at preemptive attack is spotted, and will lead to the all-out attack for neutralizing the launch bases of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific operational theatre together with the simultaneous strike at the depth of the whole of the southern half.

All the strike means to be involved in the Korean-style earlier preemptive strike are ready to open fire of justice by order which can be made any moment.

4. The U.S. "secret operation" targeting the creation of disorder inside the DPRK and a regime change in it will be foiled by its all-people resistance.

The "secret operation" touted by the U.S. policy-makers is a foolish scheme aimed at bringing down the social system of the DPRK, in combination with psychological warfare after creating disarrangement with such disorderly conducts as murder, arson, destruction with the use of rogue-like special commandoes to be infiltrated into the DPRK.

In order to realize this scheme, a large-size bomb-dropping drill for psychological warfare is being conducted in the U.S. mainland.

The "secret operation" is a type of special operation which the U.S. applied to countries in Mid-east like Iraq and Libya and several other countries in Africa and Europe.

The anti-U.S. resistance of all the people including three million Children's Union members and five million youths will smash to pieces the "secret operation" which the U.S. dreams to conduct in the DPRK.

A saying goes that a war with full knowledge of oneself and one's rival will emerge ever-victorious but a war without knowledge of oneself and one's rival would always end in loss.

The U.S. has gone hysteric, being quite unaware of the army and people of the DPRK.

The DPRK is an invincible ideological power in which all the service personnel and people are united around their leader in single mind and a country of

an impregnable fortress in which all the people are armed and the whole country has been fortified.

The U.S. policy-makers have no idea that the country on a declining slope is none other than the American empire where they reside. Herein lies their tragedy.

This means that the U.S. is bound to meet a miserable end as it goes helter-skelter without knowledge of itself and its rival.

Those who make their way to this land for their dirty dream can never be scot-free as the entire army and people tightly hold arms with strong hatred and hostility toward the U.S.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards replete with the transparent spirit of devotedly safeguarding the leader and defending the country are waiting for the time of do-or-die battle while closely following the every move of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. should not forget even a moment that its mean and crafty attempt at an aggression war against the DPRK will further strengthen the intensity of the military counteraction of the Korean People's Army.

Should the U.S. finally opt for a reckless military adventure, defying the stern warning of our revolutionary armed forces, the tragic end of the American empire will be hastened.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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11 August 2017

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 32
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 8 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement dated 7 August 2017 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the ninth anniversary of the war of August 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Permanent Representative

17-13914 (E) 150817

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 8 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the 9th anniversary of the August 2008 War

7.08.2017 Tbilisi — 7 August 2017 marks the 9th anniversary of Russia's large-scale military invasion in Georgia and illegal occupation of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions.

After nine years of the August 2008 war, Russia still violates the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement and continues its policy of occupation and factual annexation with regard to inseparable regions of the sovereign state in complete disregard for fundamental principles of international law. This envisages the illegal integration of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia into Russia's military, political, economic and social system; military build-up in the occupied regions, as well as fortification of the occupation line by razor and barbed wire fences and different artificial barriers. At the same time, illegal detentions and kidnappings of people along the occupation line, restriction of freedom of movement and access by residents of the adjacent territories to their farmlands and houses regularly take place. This situation has been even more aggravated by closure of four so-called crossing points in Abkhazia region. Ethnic discrimination towards Georgians living in the occupied territories and violation of their fundamental rights continue. While hundreds of thousands of persons are expelled from their homes, the Russian occupation regime treats the remaining Georgian population in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions as foreigners in their houses. Following the restriction of Georgian language in Gali district schools, from the next academic year education in native language will be prohibited in Georgian schools of Tskhinvali region as well. Against this background, the Russian occupation regime tries to further isolate the people living in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and intentionally hinders their humanitarian contacts with the rest of Georgia and the world.

Despite Russia's provocative actions, the Government of Georgia continues its unwavering peace policy and strives for peaceful conflict resolution through diplomatic means, negotiations and dialogue. In contrast to the Russian Federation, Georgia stays in firm compliance with the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement and through constructive engagement tries to achieve the tangible result in the Geneva International Discussions. Furthermore, against the backdrop of permanent use of force by the Russian Federation in the occupied territories, Georgia has many times confirmed its legally binding commitment on non-use of force, *inter alia*, on executive and legislative levels. Besides, the Government of Georgia resists barbwire fences and artificial barriers erected along the occupation line with intensified policy of building confidence and ties between the war-torn communities.

As a result of this rational and peaceful policy, despite above difficult challenges, the Government of Georgia managed to turn the democratic and economic development of the country into irreversible process, achieved peace and stability in its controlled territory and made progress in the European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

The Georgian side highly appreciates firm support of partner countries and international organizations towards sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, and their relevant decisions, which significantly contribute to the conflict resolution

according to the norms and principles of international law. After nine years of ongoing occupation, the Georgian side once again calls upon the international community to make consolidated efforts to address the consequences of the August 2008 war and resolve the Russia-Georgia conflict peacefully.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its deepest sympathy to the families and relatives of the soldiers and civil population who fell victim to the August 2008 war.

United Nations A/71/1023–S/2017/702

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 3 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of June 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

17-13995 (E) 180817 230817

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Annex to the identical letters dated 3 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed during June 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel into occupied territory and the enemy raised earthen berms on the aforementioned road. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
4 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel into occupied territory and the enemy raised earthen berms on the aforementioned road. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
	1630	At Ruwaysat al-Alam-Kafr Shuba, while Muhammad Abdul'azim, a Syrian herder, was herding livestock belonging to citizen Isma'il Nasir, members of an Israeli enemy patrol hiding in the occupied Shab'a Farms in the area around the enemy's Ruwaysat al-Alam position fired into the air over the herd, without injury.
5 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and the enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1830 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
	1030	Inside occupied territory, opposite the Kafr Killa highway, near crossing point B-82, a white Rapid vehicle appeared. Two journalists got out with cameras. They yelled "Come on over, we're journalists" at civilian passersby on the Lebanese side. They got no response. At 1045 hours, they left in the direction of occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and the enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1830 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
7 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and placed it on the dirt road. At 1730 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
11 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. The enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1745 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
12 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 25 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. The enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1630 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
	0900 1125	In the Bastrah area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba (at the gate to the occupied Shab'a Farms), the Israeli enemy installed five cement blocks at the entrance to the occupied Shab'a Farms road after removing the metal gate. The enemy also used a trench-digger to dig trenches and raise an earthen berm behind the second metal gate located at entrance to Bastrah Farms near position 34-4 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and the enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
13 June	1500	Inside occupied territory, at the Himayri post opposite the town of Wazzani, an Israeli enemy engineering vehicle appeared and pointed a pole-mounted camera at Lebanese territory.
14 June	–	A Lebanese Army team travelling towards Bastrah on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba discovered that the Israeli enemy had violated the Blue Line in that area on 12 June 2017. The enemy had installed two cement blocks inside Lebanese territory. The first was 0.72 metres and the second 1.17 metres north of the aforementioned line.
	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
15 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
	1130	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Udaysah (at the Panorama point), an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, three soldiers, a bulldozer and a gravel spreader appeared. They levelled and cleaned the road along the technical fence. The soldiers in the patrol pointed their weapons at members of a Lebanese Army patrol. At 1800 hours, the work ended and the patrol and vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
18 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
19 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1730 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
	1400	On the outskirts of the town of Shab'a at Wadi Daysharah, while a civilian, Yusuf Zahrah, was herding livestock, an Israeli enemy patrol violated the line of withdrawal (the Blue Line that demarcates territory with respect to which Lebanon maintains a claim) and led some 400 goats into occupied territory. At 0700 hours on 20 June 2017, the Israeli enemy returned the aforementioned herd of goats.
21 June	0830	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 25 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. The enemy used four trucks to transport dirt and place it on the side of the road facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
	1200 1211	Opposite the town of Arab al-Wazzani near point B-93, members of a mechanized Israeli enemy patrol pointed a machine gun mounted on their vehicle in the direction of an Observer Group Lebanon patrol stationed inside Lebanese territory.
22 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and a D9 bulldozer, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1820 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
24 June	0010	An explosion was heard from inside the occupied Shab'a farms in the area surrounding the Israel enemy's Fashkul outpost.
27 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 35 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. An engineering vehicle was used to lay concertina wire along the side of the road facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles and patrol vehicles.
28 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area, while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, some Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1850 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
29 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used three trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, three Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the side of the road facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles and patrol vehicles.

Sea violations committed during June 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0300	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.
	0305	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 388 metres. It fired a flare inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0330	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0353	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-hour-and-fifty-two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 351 metres. It fired a flare inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0521	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 388 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
2 June	0455	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. It directed a searchlight at what is known as "the second buoy" for a 30-second period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0510	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 220 metres. It fired two flares and sounded warning sirens for approximately 40 seconds. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 June	0428	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a nine-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. It launched three flares, and its crew directed a searchlight and gunfire at Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 June	1030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 40-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 140 metres. It released two divers. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1825	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 June	0412	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0422	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.
	0424	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
8 June	0835	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 140 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0855	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 204 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0950	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 50 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 June	0412	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 130 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 June	0555	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 278 metres. It sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0601	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. It released a percussion bomb at the maritime boundary and sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0634 hours the launch violated the boundary again for a two-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. It sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2120 2125	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive two-minute periods.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2350 2355	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive periods of one minute and two minutes, respectively.
10 June	0903	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 400 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2145 2150	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive periods of one minute and two minutes, respectively.
11 June	1900	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 148 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2335 2339	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive one-minute periods.
14 June	1126	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 148 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1923	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
15 June	0735	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0842	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a nine-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0914	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-hour-and-one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 June	0230 0405	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for three successive periods of three minutes, two minutes and two minutes, respectively.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1917	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
18 June	0757	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-hour period, and proceeded on its way for some 444 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1245	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 22-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 220 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1423	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 27-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 June	0850	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1125	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 222 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1237	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 165 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1543	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 388 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1827	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
20 June	0324	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a three-minute period.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0846	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 28-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
21 June	0324	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a three-minute period.
	0410 0414	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) and proceeded on its way for some 280 metres. Its crew directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
22 June	0259	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 20 metres. The crew of that launch used a loudspeaker to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters and directed a searchlight towards it to drive it north. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0315 0330	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive one-minute periods.
	1810	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 June	0237 0255	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive periods of two minutes and three minutes, respectively.
	0445	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period. At 0500 hours, the aforementioned launch fired a flare from inside occupied Palestinian waters opposite what is known as the "third buoy".
24 June	0235 0420	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for four successive periods of two minutes, five minutes, two minutes and two minutes, respectively.
	0500	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 335 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0532 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for an eight-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
25 June	0420	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 50-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 520 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0420 0433	The crew of an Israeli enemy military launch opened fire from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	0440 0726	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive five-minute periods.
	1015	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-hour-and-twenty-five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1035	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-hour-and-fifty-five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. It towed what is known as the "fourth buoy". The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 June	1158	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 52-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1335	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 120 metres. It released two divers inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1356	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 52-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 June	0933	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-hour-and-three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 430 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1440 hours the launch violated the boundary again for a 33-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 270 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1843	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 June	1350	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1352	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 32-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 295 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1425	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed during June 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0530 hours on 2 June over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 June	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North, before leaving at 1420 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Sha'ba Farms. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1510 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 1350 hours over Naqurah.
	1710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2350 hours over Rumaysh.
	1730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2035 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2210 hours over Naqurah.
3 June	1255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2155 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0800 hours on 4 June 2017 over Kafr Killa.
4 June	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
5 June	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1430 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0545 hours on 6 June 2017 over Naqurah.
6 June	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1430 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Aliyah, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
7 June	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0720 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 June	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2305 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
9 June	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
10 June	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1405	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2230 hours over Rumaysh.
11 June	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2125 hours over Naqurah.
12 June	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 June	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1515 hours over Rumaysh.
	2125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0640 hours on 14 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 June	1630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 2245 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0745 hours on 15 June 2017 over Naqurah.
15 June	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1910 hours over Naqurah.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1500 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0930 hours on 16 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 June	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 June	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1720 hours over Naqurah.
	1735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and the North before leaving at 0545 hours on 18 June 2017 over Naqurah.
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours on 18 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
18 June	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0710 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2015 hours over Naqurah.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0535 hours on 19 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 June	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1625 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1345 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1340	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1915 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 June	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1905 hours over Naqurah.
22 June	0515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf, the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1330 hours over Naqurah.
	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1935 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1645	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1740 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0455 hours on 23 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 June	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1520 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1125 hours over Rumaysh.
24 June	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1415 hours over Alma al Sha'b.
25 June	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
	2125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0515 hours on 26 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
26 June	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1615	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1720 hours over Rumaysh.
	2235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0625 hours on 27 June 2017 over Aytarun.
27 June	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0055 hours on 28 June over Rumaysh.
28 June	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	1725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2200 hours over Rumaysh.
	1810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 June	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0340 hours on 30 June 2017 over Kafr Killa.
	2335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0750 hours on 30 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
30 June	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Ba'abda and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Rumaysh.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 32
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 14 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the installation of barbed wire fences in the occupied Abkhazia region, dated 11 August 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Permanent Representative

17-14051 (E) 180817

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the installation of barbed wire fences in the occupied Abkhazia region

11.08.2017 Tbilisi — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemns the fact of the installation of barbed wire fences by the Russian occupation forces along the occupation line in Abkhazia region, namely on the territory adjacent to the villages of Khurcha and Shamgona, Zugdidi District.

In April this year, the occupation forces carried out the preparatory works on this perimeter and installed wooden pylons. The partner countries and international organizations were immediately informed about this development. On 9-11 August, barbed wire fences were installed on the abovementioned segment. The length of the fences reached 800-900 meters.

Following the closure of four so-called crossing points in Abkhazia region, the process of installation of barbed wire fences along the occupation line represents a part of Russia's deliberate policy to further isolate the population living in the occupied region and to hinder the peace processes by any means.

This action of the Russian occupation forces grossly violates the fundamental rights of the local population, restricting their freedom of movement and access to education and health care, which will further complicate already difficult humanitarian situation in Abkhazia region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges the Russian Federation to cease its aggressive steps against Georgia, respect the principles of international law and its undertaken commitments, to de-occupy the territory of Georgia and take steps for peaceful conflict resolution with respect to Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs appeals to the international community to properly assess and respond to the actions of the Russian occupation forces, which are directed to the factual annexation of territories of the sovereign state and damage the security environment as well as the international order.

United Nations A/71/1025

General Assembly

Distr.: General
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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of peace

Letter dated 19 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith information on the measures taken by the Government of Uzbekistan to ensure social stability and preserve the true essence and content of the sacred religion of Islam (see annex).

I would appreciate if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14.

(*Signed*) Bakhtiyor **Ibragimov**

17-14427 (E) 280817

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 19 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The measures taken by the Government of Uzbekistan to ensure social stability, preserve the true essence and content of the sacred religion Islam

In Uzbekistan the further development of social and spiritual sphere, strengthening the healthy atmosphere in families, makhallas (self-governing bodies) and entire society, the task of upbringing the youth, safeguarding peaceful and tranquil life, as well as purity of sacred religion — Islam, are currently acquiring ever enormous significance. These very issues define Uzbekistan's both today and tomorrow, the fate and the current future generation.

In order to take Uzbekistan's progress up to a new level the Government has adopted an Action Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 which is currently being implemented.

This Strategy is deeply penetrating each sphere and branch of Uzbekistan's life. It acquires special significance given the announcement of 2017 in Uzbekistan as "The Year of Dialogue and Human Interests".

As practical steps in this direction, the Public Receptions and Virtual Receptions (over the Internet) of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established.

Over the short period of time these structures are turning into an institution playing an important role among the people of Uzbekistan in terms of addressing citizen's needs and demands.

Since the launch of the Public Receptions and Virtual online Receptions, nearly 890.000 citizens from across the nation have filed their appeals. 93 per cent of them were studied and have been addressed. The rest of the appeals are now being considered by specialists. Almost 80-90 per cent of appeals addressed by citizens of Uzbekistan are justified and pertinent.

Maintaining the dialogue with people and ensuring human interests has become a priority direction of state policy and it is not merely a temporary campaign. This issue will always remain in the focus of attention of the Government of Uzbekistan.

Another important institution in this direction — the Office of the State Adviser to President for Protecting Citizens' Rights, Supervising and Coordinating the Work with Appeals of Physical and Legal entities, was established in Uzbekistan.

At present officials of this Office are organizing field sessions at the local level — the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent. Along with the representatives of local bodies of governance they are reviewing citizens' appeals and addressing them within a legal framework.

All works and reforms are aimed at safeguarding peace and tranquillity of Uzbekistan, raising the people's well-being and bringing up children healthy and harmoniously developed mature persons.

Uzbekistan is a multinational and multi-faith state. At present, the representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnicities are residing in the country as one family in accord and mutual consent. No doubt, the traditions of

tolerance and magnanimity, which pertain to people of Uzbekistan from of the time immemorial, are playing an important role in this regard.

The following is a good example as a historical confirmation of this truth. The mausoleum of the Prophet Daniel, which was built during the time of Amir Temur in Samarkand, is equally revered by those who profess Islam, Christianity and Judaism.

For many centuries people of Uzbekistan have been safeguarding this sacred site, taking care of it and showing respect and esteem to it.

This example alone pinpoints to the fact that nobility, benevolence and true magnanimity make up the core of people's nature and mentality.

The Constitution of Uzbekistan and national legislature provide for equal rights and freedoms for all citizens irrespective of their nationality, language and religion. They fully enjoy all opportunities to safeguard and comprehensively develop their own culture, customs and traditions.

One of the directions of the Action Strategy, adopted by the Government in February this year provides for the most important tasks in terms of ensuring international accord and religious tolerance. 138 national cultural centres play an important role in extending the ethnic uniqueness and further harmonizing the international relations in Uzbekistan. Recently an important decision on bringing up these centres to a new level and with an aim of further developing the cultural friendship ties with foreign countries has been adopted. According to it, the Committee for international relations and friendship ties with foreign countries was established on the basis of the Republican International Center.

Since the outset of Independence, a priority attention has been accorded to ensuring freedom of conscience. In particular, significant work has been carried out in terms of restoring sacred religion of Islam, national values, legacy and heritage of great saints of Uzbekistan and bettering their resting places.

The following is a good example for the purposes of comparison. If about 80 mosques operated in Uzbekistan before independence, at the present time their number reached 2042.

In the past only a few people in Uzbekistan did have a chance to make a holy pilgrimage. In the years of Independence annually more than 5000 people from Uzbekistan make a hajj pilgrimage. This year alone 7200 of citizens of Uzbekistan will have an opportunity to make a holy pilgrimage. In addition, public-at-large freely studies history of religion and heritage of great Uzbek scholars. For example, a great scholar and renowned representative of the Moturidiya teaching, Abu Muin Nasafiy, who lived in Kashkadarya and studied in Bukhara and Samarkand, wrote about 15 books on the knowledge of Kalam — the purity of Islamic faith. 1000 years ago in his books he showed a true path for those who had gone astray in religious matters.

The Government of Uzbekistan has comprehensively bettered the eternal resting place of great scholar of hadith[1] Isa Termiziy in Surkhandarya Region.

The Government is planning to establish a complex at the mausoleum of country's forefather Nasafiym, as well as to translate and publish the books of this great scholar.

[1] *Hadith* — the statements of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), i.e. his sayings, deeds and approvals, etc.

The Government has already begun similar works in Bukhara — in Bakhauddin Naqshband's resting place, in Tashkent — the Mosque named after Imam Termiziy and Suzuk ota Mausoleum.

Currently the necessary measures are being implemented to raise the prestige and status of famous Mir Arab Madrassah[2] by improving its material and technical basis, overhauling the local ancient buildings and bettering the surrounding territory.

Uzbekistan's land is considered to be one of the ancient cradles of Islamic science and culture. With an aim of comprehensively studying such rich historical, scientific and spiritual heritage of people of Uzbekistan, broadly promoting it among the world public, and most importantly, revealing in-depth the humane nature of the religion of Islam, the Government has resolved to establish a Center for Islamic Culture in Uzbekistan to be placed in the capital city of Tashkent under the slogan "Enlightenment against ignorance".

It is envisaged to establish this Center at the territory of famous Khastimom Complex, and exhibit the rich information about the great Islamic scholars and thinkers, renowned poets and writers, artists and calligraphs, who were born on the land of Uzbekistan and made an unforgettable contribution to the development of world culture. This complex will combine the museum and library rich with rare exhibits. Along with this, the broad science and research activities will also be carried out here.

Visitors to this venue will be able to learn at a time about both life and activity of tens of brightest minds of Islamic world. For example, the samples of priceless heritage of such revered and saint individuals as Imam Bukhariy, Imam Termiziy, Imam Moturidiy, Abu Muin Nasafiy, Najmiddin Kubro, Makhmud Zamakhshariy, Bakhouddin Nakshband, Khoja Akhror Valiy, such scholars and thinkers as Muhammad Khorazmiy, Akhmad Farghoniy, Abu Raikhon Beruniy, Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulughbek, Ali Kushchi, Alisher Navoi, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur, such artists as Kamolliddin Bekhzod and Makhmud Muzakhkhib, the scenes of historical cities of their birthplace and activity will be demonstrated through rare exhibits. The Usman Copy of the Holy Quran brought by Sakhibkiran Amir Temur to the Uzbek Land will be exhibited in the forecenter of this museum.

During various times and conditions by a stroke of fate many rare manuscripts and archive documents related to the history and culture of the Uzbek Land, as well as religion were taken out abroad. At present, they are being preserved at foundations and museums, scientific and educational institutions of foreign states. Those rare historical items and products of art are considered to be not only priceless wealth of the Uzbek nation, but also the large collections of world significance.

Over the recent period some amount of work has been done to reveal cultural wealth of Uzbekistan being kept in foreign states and comprehensively study them and, to best effort of the Government to return them to the country. This endeavour requires attracting relevant financial and organizational resources, and involving specialists with high scientific potential to the sphere.

In order to realize this important task, at present the Government is working on a draft resolution in terms of establishing a special centre at the Cabinet of Ministers. The main goal behind this idea is to collect even single paper manuscript

[2] *Madrassah* — higher education institution in Uzbekistan, where both secular and religious sciences are taught.

related to history, culture and religion of Uzbekistan and let people and youth see them and bringing up children to be worth of this great heritage.

The work in this direction is raising a keen interest not only in Uzbekistan, but also in foreign states. The prestigious international organizations in the world and Islamic communities, as well as reputed scholars are expressing their willingness to cooperate with Uzbekistan in this regard.

During the Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation held in October, 2016 in Tashkent Uzbekistan an initiative to establish an International Scientific and Research Center named after Imam Bukhariy was proposed. Recently a Memorandum of Understanding on this very topic has been signed between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Islamic Development Bank. The president of the Bank Bandar Hajjar supported this initiative and emphasized: "The Islamic Development Bank is Uzbekistan's bank". It will be true to say that these words reflect a profound respect of the entire Islamic Ummah, Islamic community, to the homeland of Imam Bukhariy and his descendants.

At the international summit held in Saudi Arabia, heads of Muslim countries and the U.S. have especially underlined one particular idea. Namely, they emphasized the necessity to fight the ignorance by enhancing enlightenment, education and upbringing.

It is remarkable that these ideas coincide and correspond to Uzbekistan's approach to religious issues. In particular, President of the United States Donald Trump put forward specific and constructive proposals in this regard. Uzbekistan's vision is one of peace, security, and prosperity in this region and in the world. Uzbekistan's goal is a coalition of nations who share the aim of stamping out extremism. But states can only overcome this evil if the forces of good are united and strong, said the U.S. President.

The Government of Uzbekistan tries to elevate its activity to a new level by mobilizing all strength and capabilities of state and society for this cause. At present there is no single state or society, which is not concerned of a perilous situation, political and economic crisis reigning across the world. Especially, the entire humanity is deeply worried about international terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, religious confrontation, illegal migration, human trafficking, environmental problems, and aggravation of economic misery, unemployment and poverty.

In this extremely complex and dangerous situation all countries must seriously ponder what way to choose, how to maintain peace and tranquillity, ensure sustainable development. At present, the Government of Uzbekistan is taking all measures to prevent youth, especially those citizens, who work abroad from the grips of terrorism and extremism.

Primarily, the Government is paying special attention to developing ties of cooperation with neighbouring countries. The goal of the country is not to compete with them, but strengthen the bonds of cooperation, jointly address common problems. With such an aim, during a short period of time the President of Uzbekistan has visited Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan twice. In addition, visits to the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China and Saudi Arabia have been productive, as well.

In the course of the state visit to the Russian Federation Uzbekistan secured an important agreement in the area of labour migration. A position of the Uzbek side in this regard is clear: wherever a person is, he must work, support his family, his

children. At the same time, he must work honestly and make his earning in legal way. Uzbekistan is ready to create all necessary conditions for it.

Currently the improvement of social and moral climate and people's living standards, protection of youth from the influence of various religious extremist groups stands as a major task for the Government of Uzbekistan. In this regard, in many places the authorities promote an initiative to fighting ignorance with enlightenment.

Everybody can see what is happening in some countries. One should make conclusions from the Holy Quran, which says: "Do not throw yourself into destruction with your own hands". Carelessness, apathy will only entails tragedy and bring calamity to children, families and the entire country.

Uzbekistan's great forefathers said: "A child is a valuable gift to parents, whose duty is to carefully safeguard it". And the present day life vividly proves the necessity for all to truly safeguard and protect children and their destiny.

The Government has established the position of a deputy district mayor and deputy head of the district department of interior for working with youth.

The Government officials strive to educate misguided youth and they are working closely with "Nuroniy" and "Mahalla" funds, Women's Committee, "Kamolot" Public Youth Movement, law-enforcement bodies and other relevant institutions taking into account the importance of the following points:

First, studying the living conditions, socioeconomic situation and problems of persons of interest and comprehensively analysing the reasons for their radicalization.

Second, organizing training courses for advisors of makhalla committees, prevention inspectors, imam-khatibs and the relevant law enforcement officers for religious, spiritual, moral and ethical education concentrating on familiarizing them with the methods of activity of religious extremist and terrorist groups, as well as selfish goals and ideas of these groups.

Third, maintaining by deputy mayors in charge of youth affairs, public, religious organizations and women's issues regular dialogue with people end being aware of their daily life, concerns and problems.

Fourth, increasing the responsibility of makhalla chairperson, advisers, district inspectors and imam-khatibs in each makhalla.

Fifth, connecting with morality, behaviour, in a word, worldview of youth given the rapid change of the world.

Sixth, establishing a systematic public control in building a strong civil society.

In Uzbekistan the National Working Group led by the State Adviser to the President of the country for Cooperation with Social and Religious Organizations is undertaking appropriate measures in all regions in order to address the problems identified upon the results of studying the socio-spiritual state of affairs.

Uzbekistan has numerous monuments and scientific centres almost in all regions of the country, which were built in memory of great ancestors and thinkers, who have uniquely contributed to the prosperity of religion.

Scientific schools being established under those centres would train specialists in certain areas of Islam. The Government considers the creation, for instance, a Center of hadith studies at Imam Bukhariy Science and Research Center in

Samarkand, a Center of Kalam[3] studies under Imam Maturidiy Center, a School of Islamic law under Marghinaniy Center in Ferghana, a Center of Tasavvuf[4] studies under Bakhauddin Naqshbandiy Center in Bukhara, a Center of Aqida[5] studies under Abu Muin Nasafiy Center in Kashkadarya.

These schools will serve as a basis for training well-educated imam-khatibs, experts in Islamic studies and, most importantly, raising children in Uzbekistan in the spirit of priceless heritage of great ancestors and a healthy faith.

In preventing grave dangers approaching borders of Uzbekistan and fighting them with enlightenment, mullahs and imams, all religious workers, who work on the path of religion and integrity, undoubtedly, have their own unique place and significance.

Urging youth to avail the favourable conditions created in Uzbekistan for entrepreneurship and start their own business is yet another good deed encouraged by Islam religion.

The Government's efforts are comprehensively consonant and harmonious with the good deeds that sacred religion Islam appeals for.

All-in-all, since the independence in Uzbekistan enormous work has been carried out on strengthening the sovereignty of the country in all areas, in particular, reviving sacred religion Islam, preserving its purity, promoting the religious tolerance, strengthening the climate of interethnic friendship and accord in the society.

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[3] *Kalam* — also known as 'Ilm al-Kalām, literally "science of discourse". Usually foreshortened to Kalam and sometimes called "Islamic scholastic theology".

[4] *Tasavvuf* — often defined as "Islamic mysticism", "the inward dimension of Islam", or "the phenomenon of mysticism within Islam".

[5] *Akida* — Islamic (Muslim) belief; the form of unveiling one's iman (belief); "symbol of faith".